In the Claims:

Claims 1-10 are canceled. Claim 11, was previously canceled. New claims 12-20 are added.

1-11. (canceled)

12. (new) A process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer obtained by lamination of a retardation layer having positive index anisotropy and an optical axis in a layer plane and a retardation layer having negative index anisotropy and an optical axis in a normal direction to a layer plane, wherein a retardation layer having inverse chromatic dispersion that causes retardation defined by an optical path difference between extraordinary light and ordinary light to become small as wavelength becomes short is used as said retardation layer having positive index anisotropy and an optical axis in a layer plane, and a retardation layer having normal chromatic dispersion that causes retardation defined by an optical path difference between extraordinary light and ordinary light to become large as wavelength becomes short is used as said retardation layer having negative index anisotropy and an optical axis in a normal direction to a layer plane, wherein:

a stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion is used as a substrate, and a polymerizable liquid crystal layer is coated and oriented on one surface of said

substrate for polymerization, thereby forming said polymerizable liquid crystal layer having said normal chromatic dispersion into a coating layer.

13. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a polycarbonate film having a fluorene skeleton, obtained by stretching a liquid crystal-containing polycarbonate film, used as said stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion.

14. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a cellulose acetate film, obtained by stretching a cellulose acetate film, is used as said stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion.

15. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a film, obtained by forming into a film a mixture of an aromatic polyester polymer having normal chromatic dispersion and an aromatic polyester polymer film having inverse chromatic dispersion and stretching said film, is used as said stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion.

16. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a

film, obtained by forming into a film a polymer comprising a copolymer containing monomer units capable of yielding polymers having different chromatic dispersions and stretching said film, is used as said stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion.

17. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a composite film, obtained by lamination of two stretched films having different chromatic dispersions, is used as said stretched polymer film having said inverse chromatic dispersion.

18. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a polymerizable chiral (cholesteric) liquid crystal layer is used as said coating layer having said normal chromatic dispersion.

19. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a polymerizable discotic liquid crystal of homeotropic orientation is used as said coating layer having said normal chromatic dispersion.

20. (new) The process for fabrication of a laminated retardation layer according to claim 12, characterized in that a material that has negative index anisotropy and an optical axis

in a normal direction to a layer plane upon coating is used as said coating layer having said normal chromatic dispersion.